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(21)Application number : 10-150083 (71)Applicant : SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY  
LAB CO LTD

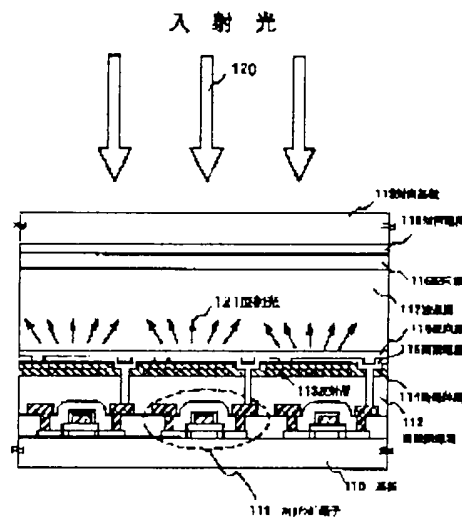
(22)Date of filing : 29.05.1998 (72)Inventor : SATAKE RUMO  
KUWABARA HIDEAKI  
HIRAKATA YOSHIHARU

## (54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND ITS PRODUCTION

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a new liquid crystal display device having a reflection layer which efficiently reflects incident light by forming a pixel electrode comprising a transparent conductive film connected to a switching element, a dielectric film under the pixel electrode, and a reflection layer comprising a metal material under the dielectric film.

SOLUTION: A switching element 111, interlayer insulating film 112, reflection layer 113, dielectric film 114, pixel electrode 115, alignment layer 116, liquid crystal layer 117, alignment layer 116, and counter electrode 118 are successively formed between a substrate 110 and a counter substrate 119. The pixel electrode 115 having a function to apply an electric field on the liquid crystal consists of a transparent conductive film. The reflection layer 113 having a function to reflect incident light is electrically isolated from the pixel electrode 115. therefore, it is not necessary that the reflection layer 113 is patterned into a matrix which conventionally forms a space. Thus, the obtd. layer decreases leaking of light and has a large reflection area.



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 CLAIMS
 

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The liquid crystal display characterized by having a dielectric film and the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material under the aforementioned dielectric film under the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film connected with the switching element and the aforementioned switching element on the substrate, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[Claim 2] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by for the aforementioned pixel electrode consisting of electrical conducting materials which have a high refractive index in a claim 1, and the aforementioned dielectric film consisting of low refractive-index dielectric materials.

[Claim 3] The liquid crystal display characterized by forming capacity by the aforementioned pixel electrode, the aforementioned dielectric film, and the reflecting layer in a claim 1 or a claim 2.

[Claim 4] The liquid crystal display characterized by having a dielectric multilayer and the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material under the aforementioned dielectric multilayer

and the aforementioned switching element on the substrate, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[Claim 5] The liquid crystal display characterized by forming capacity by the aforementioned pixel electrode, the aforementioned dielectric multilayer, and the reflecting layer in a claim 4.

[Claim 6] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by the potential of the aforementioned reflecting layer being common potential in a claim 1 or any 1 of 5.

[Claim 7] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by the reflector product of the aforementioned reflecting layer being larger than the electrode area of the aforementioned pixel electrode in a claim 1 or any 1 of 6.

[Claim 8] It is the liquid crystal display characterized by being the liquid crystal display equipped with the TFT connected to the aforementioned pixel electrode which, as for the aforementioned liquid crystal display, liquid crystal was enclosed between the substrates of a couple in a claim 1 or any 1 of 7, and has been arranged in the shape of a matrix on one substrate, and the aforementioned pixel electrode, and the reflecting layer.

[Claim 9] The production method of the liquid crystal display characterized by having the process which forms a

production method of the liquid crystal display

above the aforementioned switching element, the process which forms a dielectric film on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and the process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film on the aforementioned dielectric film.

[Claim 10] The production method of the liquid crystal display characterized by having the process which forms a switching element on a substrate, the process which forms the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material above the aforementioned switching element, the process which forms a dielectric multilayer on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and the process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film on the aforementioned dielectric multilayer.

[Claim 11] The production method of a liquid crystal display characterized by providing the following. The process which forms a switching element on a substrate. The process which covers the **aforementioned switching element and** forms a layer insulation film. The process which forms the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material on the aforementioned layer insulation film. The process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film the process which forms a dielectric film on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and on the

aforementioned dielectric film, and forms the auxiliary capacity which consists of the aforementioned reflecting layer, the aforementioned dielectric film, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]  
[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Especially this invention relates to the production method of the reflecting layer in the liquid crystal display (LCD) and liquid crystal display with which the electrical machinery and apparatus is equipped about the composition of electrical machinery and apparatus, such as a personal computer and a word processor. Moreover, this invention can be applied to the electro-optics equipment possessing the liquid crystal display.

[0002] In addition, in this specification, the "semiconductor device" has pointed out all the equipments that function by using a semiconductor. Therefore, the **above-mentioned liquid crystal display** and electro-optics equipment are also contained under the category of a semiconductor device. However, in a specification, language [ be / easy to distinguish / it ], such as a liquid crystal display and electro-optics equipment, is used properly.

[0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally

the reflected type liquid crystal display is known. As compared with the penetrated type liquid crystal display, since a back light is not used for a reflected type liquid crystal display, it has the advantage in which there is little power consumption. In addition, as for the reflected type liquid crystal display, the need as a direct-viewing-type display for a mobile computer or video cameras is increasing.

[0004] Drawing 13 is the pixel cross section having shown an example of the conventional composition. In drawing 13, it is formed from the upper surface of a substrate 10 between the substrate 10 and the opposite substrate 17 in order of the switching elements 11, such as TFT, the layer insulation film 12, the pixel electrode 13, the orientation film 14, the liquid crystal layer 15, the orientation film 14, and the counterelectrode 16. Moreover, it is reflected by the pixel electrode 13 and the reflected light 21 produces an incident light 20. In addition, since drawing 13 is a \*\* type view, although the whole is not shown, on the surface of the substrate, many switching elements and many pixel electrodes are formed in the shape of a matrix.

[0005] Moreover, drawing 14 corresponding to drawing 13 is the plan of the conventional liquid crystal panel, and drawing 14 which carried out the

viewing area 22 which consists of pixel electrode 13 grade, the direction drive driver circuit 23 of X, and the direction drive driver circuit 24 of Y are formed on the substrate 10 at drawing 14.

[0006] A reflected type liquid crystal display chooses the state where an incident light reflects by the pixel electrode and is outputted to the equipment exterior using an optical modulation operation of liquid crystal, and the state where an incident light is not outputted to the equipment exterior, makes the display of Ming and dark perform, is combining it further and performs image display. In addition, the pixel electrode consisted of a metallic material with high rates of a light reflex, such as aluminum, and is electrically connected to switching elements, such as TFT.

[0007] With such conventional composition, as shown in drawing 14, it happens that light leaks from the gap of the pixel electrode 13 separated and arranged for every pixel. Therefore, there was the so-called problem of the optical leak phenomenon in which the charge of a pixel electrode leaks and liquid crystal driver voltage falls by the fall of the off resistance of a switching element 11, the photograph generation of carriers, etc.

[0008] Moreover, when it considered as the composition making the pixel electrode

reflecting layer, the limitation (it is less than 92% for example, at an aluminum electrode) was in the reflection factor of light.

[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The gap of adjacent reflecting layers (pixel electrode) is large, and optical leak had generated the conventional reflecting layer (pixel electrode).

[0010] Moreover, the reflection factor of light was not enough and the problem was in the luminosity as a liquid crystal display (especially reflected type liquid crystal panel of a direct viewing type). Especially, in the former, the problem to which a reflection factor falls by forming the orientation film which has a high refractive index on a reflecting layer (pixel electrode which consists of a metallic material) had arisen. For example, when an orientation film (refractive index 1.6) was prepared on a vacuum evaporation aluminum film (91.6% of reflection factors), in calculated value, the reflection factor was falling 87.4%, and was falling to about 85 - 86% in the actual experimental result.

[0011] in addition -- the former -- an increase -- a reflection effect -- in order to obtain, when the laminating of the dielectric multilayer was carried out, the number of processes was increasing

[0012] Then, invention indicated on these specifications solves the above-mentioned

problem, and makes it a technical problem to offer the composition and its production method of the new liquid crystal display equipped with a reflecting layer which an incident light reflects more efficiently as compared with the former.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st composition of this invention indicated in this specification is a liquid crystal display characterized by having a dielectric film and the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material under the aforementioned dielectric film under the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film connected with the switching element and the aforementioned switching element on the substrate, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[0014] In the above-mentioned composition, the aforementioned pixel electrode consists of electrical conducting materials which have a high refractive index, and the aforementioned dielectric film is characterized by consisting of low refractive-index dielectric materials.

[0015] In the above-mentioned composition, it is characterized by forming capacity by the aforementioned pixel electrode, the aforementioned dielectric film, and the reflecting layer.

[0016] Moreover, the 2nd composition of this invention is a liquid crystal display characterized by having a dielectric

multilayer and the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material under the aforementioned dielectric multilayer under the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film connected with the switching element and the aforementioned switching element on the substrate, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[0017] In the 2nd composition of the above, it is characterized by forming capacity by the aforementioned pixel electrode, the aforementioned dielectric multilayer, and the reflecting layer.

[0018] In each above-mentioned composition, potential of the aforementioned reflecting layer is characterized by being common potential.

[0019] In each above-mentioned composition, the reflector product of the aforementioned reflecting layer is characterized by being larger than the electrode area of the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[0020] In each above-mentioned composition, liquid crystal is enclosed between the substrates of a couple and the aforementioned liquid crystal display is characterized by being the liquid crystal display equipped with the aforementioned pixel electrode arranged in the shape of a matrix on one substrate, the TFT connected to the aforementioned

the liquid crystal display characterized by having the process which forms a switching element on a substrate, the process which forms the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material above the aforementioned switching element, the process which forms a dielectric film on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and the process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film on the aforementioned dielectric film.

[0022] Moreover, the 4th composition of this invention is the production method of the liquid crystal display characterized by having the process which forms a switching element on a substrate, the process which forms the reflecting layer which consists of a metallic material above the aforementioned switching element, the process which forms a dielectric multilayer on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and the process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film on the aforementioned dielectric multilayer.

[0023] Moreover, the process at which the 5th composition of this invention forms a switching element on a substrate, The process which covers the aforementioned switching element and forms a layer insulation film, and the process which

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a liquid crystal display device according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

the production method of the liquid crystal display characterized by having the process which forms the pixel electrode which consists of a transparency electric conduction film the process which forms a dielectric film on the aforementioned reflecting layer, and on the aforementioned dielectric film, and forms the auxiliary capacity which consists of the aforementioned reflecting layer, the aforementioned dielectric film, and the aforementioned pixel electrode.

[0024]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Drawing 1 is the cross section having simplified and shown an example of the composition of the invention in this application.

[0025] As for the liquid crystal display panel of this invention, a switching element 111, the layer insulation film 112, a reflecting layer 113, a dielectric film 114, the pixel electrode 115, the orientation film 116, the liquid crystal layer 117, the orientation film 116, and the counterelectrode 118 are formed one by one on the substrate 110 between the **substrate 110 and the opposite substrate 119, respectively.**

[0026] In the conventional composition, the pixel electrode 13 served as the function to reflect an incident light, and the function to impress electric field to liquid crystal, as shown in drawing 13. Moreover, with the conventional composition, the process which forms a shading film or reflective films, such as a

black mask, in the crevice between pixel electrodes needed to be added, and the photodegradation of a switching element needed to be prevented.

[0027] this invention constitutes the pixel electrode 115 which has the function to impress electric field to liquid crystal like before, not using a pixel electrode as a reflecting layer from a transparency electric conduction film to such conventional composition.

[0028] As a material of the above-mentioned pixel electrode 115, transparency and conductivity consist of material which it has enough, for example, ITO, (in DIUMU stannic acid ghost), SnO<sub>2</sub>, etc. (tin oxide).

[0029] In addition, the reflecting layer 113 which has the function to reflect an incident light is taken as the composition which is not electrically connected to the aforementioned pixel electrode 115.

[0030] High reflection nature white metallic materials, such as an alloy which will not be limited especially if it is the metallic material which has reflection nature as a material of the reflecting layer 113 of this invention, for example, makes a principal component aluminum, silver, a rhodium, nickel, or them, can be used. Moreover, if the thickness of a reflecting layer is 5nm or more, it will function enough as a reflecting layer. In addition, in this invention, when flat nature is taken into consideration, the thickness of a reflecting layer has 500nm



or less desirable in order to form a dielectric film and a pixel electrode on a reflecting layer.

[0031] The 1st feature of this invention is the point that the reflecting layer 113 which reflects an incident light 120 is not electrically connected with a switching element 111 and the pixel electrode 115. Therefore, it is not necessary to use the pattern of the reflecting layer 113 of this invention as the pattern of the shape of a matrix which a crevice like before (shown in drawing 14) produces. Therefore, generating of optical leak can be reduced and a latus reflector product can be obtained.

[0032] However, opening 201 is formed in the grade which is not connected with a pixel electrode too hastily in the contact field of the pixel electrode 200 and a switching element (not shown) according to the size of a contact hole as shown in drawing 2. In addition, this opening is sufficiently small as compared with the conventional crevice.

[0033] Moreover, when it gives priority to preventing optical leak, as shown in drawing 7, it is good to consider as the composition which forms the capacity electrode 702 under the opening.

Moreover, the 1st auxiliary capacity 708 can be formed by this capacity electrode 702, reflecting layer 704, and dielectric

shading nature, and can achieve the shading function to a switching element enough. Therefore, although the number of processes increases as compared with the composition of drawing 1, generating of optical leak can be suppressed nearly completely.

[0034] The 2nd feature of this invention is a point which forms capacity by the reflecting layer 113, the pixel electrode 115, and the dielectric film 114. With the composition of this invention, the reflecting layer and the pixel electrode are insulated by the dielectric film (it is also called an insulator layer). Therefore, as an example was shown in drawing 5 (drawing which expanded a part of drawing 1), the auxiliary capacity 344 can be formed by the reflecting layer 341, the pixel electrodes 338-340, and the dielectric film 342. In addition, in order to enlarge the potential difference of the potential of a pixel electrode, and the potential of a reflecting layer and to obtain a big capacity, it is desirable to connect a reflecting layer to common wiring and to consider as common potential.

[0035] Moreover, the 3rd feature of this invention is the point which raised the reflection factor using the material which has a high refractive index as a pixel electrode, using the material which has a

adjust the thickness of a dielectric film and a pixel electrode so that it may become  $\lambda/4$  film on the main wavelength of the reflected wave length band to need. If the laminating of the thickness of a low refractive-index dielectric film and a pixel electrode (material which has a high refractive index) is adjusted and carried out as shown below, according to the interference effect, the reflected light can suit in slight strength and can raise a reflection factor efficiently.

[0036] In this specification,  $\lambda/4$  film has pointed out the thing of the film which fills the relation between  $nd=\lambda/4$ , when a refractive index is set into  $n$  and Thickness  $d$  and main wavelength is set to  $\lambda$ .

[0037] For example, when using a low refractive-index dielectric film ( $\text{SiO}_2$  : refractive index 1.43) as a dielectric film of this invention, the thickness range which serves as  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ) is set to  $70\text{ nm} \sim 122\text{ nm}$ .

[0038] For example, when using the material (ITO : refractive index 1.98) which has a high refractive index as a pixel electrode of this invention, the thickness range which serves as  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ) is set to  $50.5\text{ nm} \sim 88.4\text{ nm}$ .

[0039] An example which constituted the dielectric film from one layer was shown

in drawing 1 and drawing 5. With the composition of drawing 1 and drawing 5, since the low refractive-index dielectric film by which thickness was adjusted, and the pixel electrode which has a high refractive index were prepared on the reflecting layer, the reflected light suits in slight strength according to the interference effect, and a high reflection factor is obtained as compared with the reflector which consists of the conventional metallic material. Moreover, there are few reflection losses also as composition which carried out the laminating of the orientation film, and 90% or more of reflection factor is obtained easily. In addition, the above-mentioned dielectric film has also achieved the function as a protective coat of a reflecting layer. In addition, since the above-mentioned dielectric film has insulation, the function as a layer insulation film is also achieved.

[0040] Moreover, when it gives priority to a reflection factor, as an example (example which carried out the **three-layer laminating of the dielectric film**) was shown in drawing 6, it is desirable to consider as the composition which carries out the laminating of the dielectric multilayer 603 on the above-mentioned reflecting layer.

[0041] This dielectric multilayer 603 carries out dozens of several layers - layer laminating of a low refractive-index dielectric film and the high

refractive-index dielectric film by turns, and constitutes them. In addition, the above-mentioned dielectric multilayer has also achieved the function as a protective coat of a reflecting layer. In addition, since the above-mentioned dielectric multilayer has insulation, the function as a layer insulation film is also achieved.

[0042] as the material (low refractive-index dielectric materials) used for the above-mentioned low refractive-index dielectric film --  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{MgF}_2$ , and  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$  etc. -- it can use In addition, an orientation film, an acrylic, and a polyimide (refractive indexes 1.5-1.6) can also be used as the other low refractive-index dielectric materials.

[0043] moreover -- as the material used for a high refractive-index dielectric film --  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{ZnS}$ ,  $\text{ZnSe}$ ,  $\text{ZnTe}$ ,  $\text{Si}$  and germanium,  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ , and aluminum  $2\text{O}_3$  etc. -- it can use Moreover, transparent conductor films, such as ITO (refractive index 1.98), can also be used as a material which has the other high refractive index.

[0044] However, in this invention, in order to raise a reflection factor by the dielectric multilayer, it is necessary to adjust the thickness of a dielectric film so that it may become  $\lambda/4$  film on the main wavelength of the reflected wave

refractive index 1.43) as one layer of the dielectric multilayer of this invention, the thickness range which serves as  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ) is set to  $70\text{ nm} \sim 122\text{ nm}$ .

[0046] Moreover, when using a high refractive-index dielectric film ( $\text{TiO}_2$  : refractive index 2.2) as one layer of the dielectric multilayer of this invention, the thickness range which serves as  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ) is set to  $45.5\text{ nm} \sim 79.5\text{ nm}$ .

[0047] Thus, the thickness of a low refractive-index dielectric film and a high refractive-index dielectric film can be adjusted, the reflected light suits the dielectric multilayer which carried out several layer laminating of a low refractive-index dielectric film and the high refractive-index dielectric film by turns in slight strength according to the interference effect, a reflection factor can be raised efficiently and the wavelength region where a reflection factor is high can be obtained.

[0048] Therefore, when it considers as the above-mentioned composition of this invention (i.e., when carrying out the laminating of a dielectric multilayer or the low refractive-index dielectric film which adjusted thickness, and the pixel

factor by the orientation film which had become a problem conventionally can be suppressed.

[0049] Moreover, when each dielectric multilayer was used as  $\lambda/4$  film about the number of layers of the dielectric multilayer formed on the metal membrane (vacuum evaporation of aluminum film), the number of layers of a dielectric multilayer and the relation of a maximum reflectance were shown as Table 1. In this specification, it calls 1 set two-layer [ which made the lower layer the low refractive-index dielectric film, and made the upper layer the high refractive-index dielectric film ].

[0050]

[Table 1]

下層が蒸着Alの場合における最大反射率 (計算値)

誘電体多層膜 (1組=2層)	配向膜なし (%)	配向膜有り (%)
1組(2層)	96.1	94.0
2組(4層)	98.3	97.3
3組(6層)	99.2	98.8
4組(8層)	99.7	99.5

配向膜・・・屈折率1.6

誘電体多層膜 (下層) 低屈折率誘電体膜・・・酸化チタン：屈折率2.2

(上層) 高屈折率誘電体膜・・・酸化珪素：屈折率1.46

\*蒸着Al・・・屈折率0.82、吸収係数5.99

clapper in Table 1 highly, so that there are many number of layers of a dielectric multilayer. Therefore, when it gives priority to the height of a reflection factor, it is desirable to carry out a laminating more than 3 set (six layers) preferably 2 sets (four layers).

[0052] It is desirable to make a number of layers into three layers - five layers, and to make the total thickness thin on the other hand, when using a dielectric multilayer as a dielectric of capacity. Moreover, in order to connect a pixel electrode and a switching element and to form a contact hole, it is [ after forming a dielectric multilayer ] desirable on a process to make the total thickness of a dielectric multilayer thin. Therefore, when it gives priority to a manufacturing cost and the yield, it is desirable to lessen a number of layers as much as possible.

[0053] For example, as shown in drawing 6, in order to make the total thickness of a dielectric multilayer thin, it is desirable to consider as the composition which forms a pixel electrode (ITO : refractive index 1.98) on the low refractive-index dielectric many films of the best layer by 50.5nm - 88.4nm of thickness used as  $\lambda/4$  film, and to lessen a number of layers. Since the total thickness will become thin if a number of layers is lessened when forming capacity, a big capacity can be obtained.

[0054] In addition, since it is the composition of having formed the pixel electrode 604 on the dielectric multilayer 603 in this invention, there is no influence in the threshold property of liquid crystal, and a speed of response also more than as a multilayer, for example, eight layers.

[0055] Moreover, in this invention, it is

easy to change the thickness and material of each dielectric film suitably, and to consider as the composition which sets up reflected wave length alternatively.

[0056] Moreover, as a method of forming the above-mentioned dielectric multilayer, although the sputtering method or a vacuum deposition method is mentioned, especially this invention is not limited. In addition, in this invention, it is desirable to form uniformly the thickness of the dielectric multilayer prepared on a layer insulation film or a reflecting layer.

[0057]

[Example] [Example 1] this example explains the example of a process which produces the pixel matrix circuit of reflected type LCD using this invention using drawing 3 and 4. In addition, since this invention is the technology about a reflecting layer, switching element structure (for example, the TFT structure itself) is not limited to this example.

[0058] First, the substrate 301 which has an insulating front face is prepared. As a substrate, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a ceramic substrate, and a semiconductor substrate can be used. The glass substrate was used in this example. Next, a ground film (not shown) is prepared on a substrate. An oxidization silicon film, a silicon nitride film, and a

for a raw material and an oxidization silicon film is formed in 200nm thickness. In addition, it is not necessary to prepare the oak which has flat nature enough like a quartz substrate, and especially a ground film.

[0059] Next, a barrier layer is formed on a substrate or a ground film. Thickness should just constitute a barrier layer from a crystalline semiconductor film (typically crystalline silicon film) of 20 - 100 nm (preferably 25-70nm). Although the formation method of a crystalline silicon film may use what well-known means, for example, laser crystallization, heat crystallization, etc., it has added the catalyst element (nickel) which promotes crystallization in the case of crystallization in this example. This technology is indicated in detail by JP,7-130652,A, Japanese Patent Application No. No. 335152 [eight to ], etc. And patterning of the crystalline silicon film was carried out at the usual FOTORISO process, and the barrier layers 302-304 of 50nm of thickness were obtained. In addition, in this example, although only three TFT will be indicated, 1 million or more TFT is formed in a pixel matrix circuit in fact.

[0060] Next, the oxidization silicon film of the thickness of 150 nm was formed as a gate insulator layer 305. As a gate

screens can be used by 100-300nm thickness. Then, on the gate insulator layer, the film (not shown) which makes aluminum a principal component using the target which made the 0.2wt(s)% scandium contain was formed, and the island-like pattern which serves as a prototype of a gate electrode by patterning was formed.

[0061] The technology indicated by JP,7-135318.A here was used in this example. In addition, it is good to make this official report reference for details.

[0062] First, anodic oxidation was performed in 3% of oxalic acid solution, with the resist mask left used by patterning on the above-mentioned island-like pattern. At this time, by using a platinum electrode as cathode, 2-3mV Chemicals current is passed, and attainment voltage is set to 8V. In this way, the porosity-like oxide films on anode 306-308 were formed.

[0063] Then, after removing a resist mask, anodic oxidation was performed in the solution which neutralized the **ethylene glycol solution of 3% of tartaric acid** with aqueous ammonia. What is necessary is to set Chemicals current to 5-6mV, and just to set attainment voltage to 100V at this time. In this way, the precise oxide films on anode 309-311 were formed.

[0064] And the gate electrodes 312-314 demarcated according to the above-mentioned process. In addition, in

the pixel matrix circuit, the gate line which connects each gate electrode for every line simultaneously with formation of a gate electrode is also formed.

(Drawing 3 (A))

[0065] Next, the gate insulator layer 305 is \*\*\*\*\*ed by using oxide films on anode 306-311 and the gate electrodes 312-314 as a mask. Etching is CF<sub>4</sub>. It carried out by the dry etching method using gas. The gate insulator layer of a configuration as shown by 315-317 by this was formed.

[0066] And etching removes oxide films on anode 306-308, and the impurity ion which gives 1 conductivity in this state is added by ion-implantation or the plasma doping method. In this case, what is necessary is just to add B (boron) ion, if a pixel matrix circuit is constituted from N type TFT and P (Lynn) ion is constituted from P type TFT.

[0067] In addition, the addition process of the above-mentioned impurity ion is divided into 2 times, and is performed.

Once, it carries out by the high **acceleration voltage of about 80 keVs**, and it adjusts so that the peak of impurity ion may come to the bottom of the edge (lobe) of the gate insulator layers 315-317. And twice, it carries out by the low acceleration voltage of about 5 keVs, and under the edge (lobe) of the gate insulator layers 315-317, it adjusts so that impurity ion may not be added.

[0068] In this way, the source fields

318-320 of TFT, the drain fields 321-323, the low concentration impurity ranges (called a LDD field) 324-326, and the channel formation fields 327-329 were formed. (Drawing 3 (B))

[0069] At this time, they are the source / drain field. 300-500 It is desirable to add impurity ion to the grade from which sheet resistance of  $\Omega/\square$  is obtained. Moreover, a low concentration impurity range needs to optimize according to the performance of TFT. Moreover, it heat-treated, when the addition process of impurity ion was completed, and impurity ion was activated.

[0070] Next, it is an oxidization silicon film as 1st layer insulation film 330. It formed in the thickness of 400nm and the source electrodes 331-333 and the drain electrodes 334-336 were formed on it. (Drawing 3 (C)) It is possible to use the oxidization silicon nitride or other insulating materials other than an oxidization silicon film as 1st layer insulation film again.

[0071] In addition, the element which consisted of these specifications in the field shown by 343 in drawing 3 (C) is called switching element (TFT and an MIM element are typically sufficient). In addition, in this specification, the layer insulation film 337 or pixel electrode which are formed by next shall not be

2nd layer insulation film 337. 0.5-1 It forms in the thickness of  $\mu\text{m}$ . Moreover, it is also possible as 2nd layer insulation film 337 to use an oxidization silicon film, an oxidization silicon nitride film, an organic nature resin film, etc. A

polyimide, a polyamide, a polyimidoamide, an acrylic, etc. can be used as an organic nature resin film. In this example, the acrylic film was formed in thickness of 1 micrometer. (Drawing 3 (D))

[0073] In addition, after forming the 2nd layer insulation film 337, it is good also as a process which performs flattening processing of CMP polish etc. In case flattening processing is carried out, it is desirable to carry out on the conditions from which the height (distance of the perpendicular direction between the bottoms of a crest top and a valley) of the concavo-convex section which remains becomes less than 10% of the thickness of the pixel electrode formed behind. Let thickness of the dielectric film formed behind be a uniform thing by carrying out flattening processing.

[0074] And the reflecting layer 341 which consists of a metallic material is formed on the 2nd layer insulation film 337. The reflecting layer 341 in this example carried out patterning of the metal membrane (200nm of thickness) which

addition, as an example of the pattern of a reflecting layer was shown in drawing 2, it is necessary to prepare opening so that it may not connect with the pixel electrode produced at a switching element and a next process electrically.

[0075] It is desirable to use the charge of an alloy which will not be limited especially if it is the metallic material which has reflection nature as the above-mentioned reflecting layer 341, for example, makes a principal component high reflection nature white metallic materials, such as aluminum, silver, a rhodium, and nickel, or them.

[0076] Next, the aforementioned reflecting layer 341 is covered and a dielectric film 342 is formed. You may use what material, as long as it is the dielectric (insulating material) which has a translucency as a dielectric film 342. In this example, in order to raise a reflection factor, low refractive-index dielectric materials (SiO<sub>2</sub>) were used.

[0077] as the above-mentioned low refractive-index dielectric materials -- SiO<sub>2</sub>, MgF<sub>2</sub>, and Na<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub> etc. -- it is desirable to use an orientation film, an acrylic, and a polyimide (refractive indexes 1.5-1.6) as the other low refractive-index dielectric materials

[0078] In addition, it is desirable to adjust the thickness of the above-mentioned dielectric film so that it may become  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ). The range of

the thickness of a low refractive-index dielectric film (SiO<sub>2</sub>) which serves as  $\lambda/4$  film in the above-mentioned light field is 70nm - 122nm. At this example, SiO<sub>2</sub> (refractive index 1.43) was formed by 80nm of thickness as a low refractive-index dielectric film 342.

( Drawing 4 (A)) In addition, a reflection factor is raised by this low refractive-index dielectric film and the pixel electrode produced behind.

[0079] Next, the contact hole for connecting the pixel electrode and switching element 343 which are produced at a next process is formed.

(Drawing 4 (B))

[0080] Although the layer insulation film 337 and the low refractive-index dielectric film 342 were formed by different material in this example, when the same material (an oxidization silicon film, acrylic film, etc.) is used, since the etching rate is the same, an etching process can be given easily, and it is desirable. In addition, when a different material is used, it is good also as a process which etches by dividing into two or more stages.

[0081] Then, the transparency electric conduction film of thickness (40nm - 150nm) was formed, patterning was performed, the pixel electrodes 338-340 were formed, and it was made to connect with a switching element 343 electrically. (Drawing 4 (C))

[0082] The material which has



transparency and conductivity enough, for example, ITO. (in DIUMU stannic acid ghost),  $\text{SnO}_2$ , etc. can be used for the above-mentioned pixel electrodes 338-340 (tin oxide).

[0083] In addition, it is desirable to also adjust the thickness of a pixel electrode so that it may become  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ). The range of the thickness of a material film (ITO : refractive index 1.98) of a high refractive index which turns into  $\lambda/4$  film in the above-mentioned light field is  $50.5\text{ nm} \sim 88.4\text{ nm}$ .

[0084] If it adjusts to the above-mentioned thickness, the light of the reflected wave length band to need can suit in slight strength, and can make it reflect efficiently according to the interference effect. At this example, the reflection factor was able to be raised by the low refractive-index dielectric film 342 of  $80\text{ nm}$  of thickness, and the pixel electrode (material which has a high refractive index) of  $60\text{ nm}$  of thickness. In this way, substantially, the reflection factor of the same grade as the case where 1 set of group of a low refractive-index dielectric film and a high refractive-index dielectric film is formed on a metal membrane was able to be obtained.

[0085] In addition, to say nothing of not being limited to this material or thickness,

dielectric film can be changed suitably, and it can also consider as the composition which sets up reflected wave length alternatively. Moreover, the process which forms each above-mentioned dielectric film can be formed using the sputtering method or a vacuum deposition method.

[0086] Moreover, as shown in drawing 5, since it insulates by the dielectric film 342 and the above-mentioned pixel electrodes 338-340 and the reflecting layer 341 are not connected electrically, the potential difference arises and the auxiliary capacity 344 is formed. In addition, although not illustrated, it is desirable to consider as the composition which forms a big capacity by connecting a reflecting layer 341 with common wiring, and considering as common potential.

[0087] Next, the orientation film was formed by the applying method by the well-known method and this example.

[0088] The pixel matrix circuit was completed as mentioned above.

Simultaneous formation of the drive circuit which drives Pixel TFT in fact is carried out on the same substrate. Such a substrate is usually called the TFT side substrate or active-matrix substrate. In this specification, the thing of an active-matrix substrate will be called 1st substrate.

opposite substrate (in this specification, this substrate will be called 2nd substrate) which formed the counterelectrode in the transparency substrate between lamination and them. In this way, reflected type LCD is completed.

[0090] In addition, what is necessary is just to perform this cell \*\*\*\* process according to a well-known method. Moreover, it is also possible to make a liquid crystal layer distribute dichroism coloring matter, or to prepare a light filter in an opposite substrate. Since the kind of such a liquid crystal layer, the existence of a light filter, etc. change by in what the mode liquid crystal is driven, an operation person should just determine them suitably.

[0091] Reflected type LCD obtained according to the above-mentioned production process is shown in drawing 1. Drawing 1 is the simple cross section of this example.

[0092] As for the liquid crystal display panel produced by this example, a **switching element 111, the layer insulation film 112, a reflecting layer 113, the low refractive-index dielectric film 114, the pixel electrode 115, the orientation film 116, the liquid crystal layer 117, the orientation film 116, and the counterelectrode 118** are formed one by one on the substrate 110 between the substrate 110 and the opposite substrate 119, respectively.

[0093] In addition, the layer insulation film 112 in drawing 1 corresponds with the 2nd layer insulation film 337 in drawing 3, the pixel electrode 115 in drawing 1 corresponds with the pixel electrodes 338-340 in drawing 4, drawing 1 corresponds with drawing 3 and drawing 4, and the reflecting layer 113 in drawing 1 corresponds [ the dielectric film 114 in drawing 1 corresponds with 342 in drawing 4, and ] with 341 in drawing 4.

[0094] When it was the composition of the composition of this example, i.e., drawing 1, and drawing 5, about 93 - 95% of reflection factor could be obtained, and about 90% of reflection factor was able to be obtained also as composition which carried out the laminating of the orientation film.

[0095] Moreover, although this example did not show, it is good between an opposite substrate and a counterelectrode also as composition which has arranged the light filter.

[0096] [Example 2] The production process shown in the example 1 showed the example in which the dielectric film (one layer) which adjusted thickness, and the pixel electrode were formed. Drawing 6 is used for below and this example explains the example in which the dielectric multilayer (three layers) was formed on the reflecting layer to it. In addition, since it is the same as that of the production process of reflected type

LCD which showed the middle (drawing 3 (D)) in the example 1, only a point different here is explained.

[0097] First, the composition of drawing 4 (A) is obtained using the same method as the production process of an example 1.

[0098] Next, the dielectric multilayer 603 is formed on a reflecting layer. First, the high refractive-index dielectric film (TiO<sub>2</sub> : 50nm of thickness) and the low refractive-index dielectric film (SiO<sub>2</sub> : 70nm of thickness) were formed on the low refractive-index dielectric film (SiO<sub>2</sub> : 70nm of thickness). The thickness of a dielectric film was adjusted, respectively so that it might become  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ).

[0099] In this example, TiO<sub>2</sub> (a refractive index 2.2 and the thickness range are 45.5nm - 79.5nm) was used as a low refractive-index dielectric film as SiO<sub>2</sub> (a refractive index 1.43 and the thickness range are 70nm - 122nm) and a high refractive-index dielectric film.

[0100] In addition, MgF<sub>2</sub>, Na<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub>, an orientation film, an acrylic, or a polyimide (refractive indexes 1.5-1.6) can also be used as low refractive-index dielectric materials other than this example (SiO<sub>2</sub>). moreover -- as high refractive-index dielectric materials other than this example (TiO<sub>2</sub>) -- ZrO<sub>2</sub>, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, Si and germanium, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and aluminum 2O<sub>3</sub> etc. -- it can use

of each above-mentioned dielectric film, the thickness and material of each dielectric film can be changed suitably, and it can also consider as the composition which sets up reflected wave length alternatively.

[0102] Next, the dielectric multilayer 603 and a layer insulation film are \*\*\*\*\*ed, and a contact hole is

formed. In this example, wet etching of the dielectric multilayer was carried out using the hydrogen fluoride solution diluted to 1/100 which is an acid solution.

[0103] And the pixel electrode 604 which consists of a transparency electric conduction film was formed. The material which has transparency and conductivity enough, for example, ITO, (in DIUMU stannic-acid ghost), SnO<sub>2</sub>, etc. can be used for the pixel electrode 604 (tin oxide). ITO which has the high refractive index was used for the pixel electrode in this example. Therefore, if the thickness of a pixel electrode is adjusted in the range of 50.5nm - 88.4nm, substantially, a reflection factor (it is 94.7% even if an orientation film is on a pixel electrode on calculation) of the same grade as the case where 2 sets of groups of a low refractive-index dielectric film and a high refractive-index dielectric film are formed can be obtained.

[0104] Then, like the example 1, the orientation film was formed and the 1st

the pixel electrode 604 and a reflecting layer 602 are insulated by the dielectric multilayer 603 and it does not connect electrically, the potential difference arises and the auxiliary capacity 605 is formed. In addition, although not illustrated, it is desirable to consider as the composition which forms a bigger capacity by connecting a reflecting layer 602 with common wiring, and considering as common potential.

[0106] By considering as such composition, the reflection factor was further raised as compared with the former.

[0107] [Example 3] The production process shown in the example 1 showed the example in which the dielectric film (one layer) which adjusted thickness, and the pixel electrode were formed. Drawing 7 and drawing 8 are used for below, and this example explains the example which formed the capacity electrode under the opening of a reflecting layer to it. In addition, since it is the same as that of the production process of reflected type LCD which showed the middle (drawing 3 (D)) in the example 1, only a point different here is explained.

[0108] First, the composition of drawing 3 (D) is obtained using the same method as the production process of an example 1.

[0109] Next, the layer insulation film 337 is \*\*\*\*\*ed and a contact hole is formed. And patterning of the metal membrane which has reflection nature is

carried out, and the capacity electrode 702 is formed.

[0110] As for this capacity electrode, it is desirable that the portion which formed the bigger pattern than opening of the reflecting layer 704 formed at a next process at least, and lapped with the reflecting layer 704 through the dielectric film 703 makes it function as a capacity. The conventional process (let a reflecting layer be a pixel electrode) can be used for the process so far.

[0111] Next, the acrylic film of 1 micrometer of thickness was formed as a dielectric film 703. (Drawing 8 (A)) As long as it is the dielectric (insulating material) which has a translucency as a material of a dielectric film, you may use what material. In addition, although not illustrated, in this example, processing which carries out flattening to a dielectric film using CMP was performed.

[0112] And the reflecting layer 704 which consists of a metallic material is formed on a dielectric film 703. The reflecting layer 704 in this example carried out **patterning of the metal membrane** (200nm of thickness) which makes a principal component the aluminum which formed membranes by the sputtering method, and formed it. In addition, as an example of the pattern of a reflecting layer was shown in drawing 2, opening is prepared so that it may not connect with the pixel electrode produced at a switching element and a next process

electrically. Moreover, the capacity electrode 702 is formed under the opening.

[0113] It is desirable to use the charge of an alloy which will not be limited especially if it is the metallic material which has reflection nature as the above-mentioned reflecting layer 704, for example, makes a principal component high reflection nature white metallic materials, such as aluminum, silver, a rhodium, and nickel, or them.

[0114] Next, the aforementioned reflecting layer 704 is covered and a dielectric film is formed. By this example, the low refractive-index dielectric film 705 (SiO<sub>2</sub>) was used, and although what material could be used as long as it was the dielectric (insulating material) which has a translucency as this dielectric film, in order to raise a reflection factor, thickness was taken as within the limits of 70nm - 122nm so that it might become  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ). (Drawing 8 (B))

[0115] Next, the contact hole was formed. (Drawing 8 (C)) In the composition of this example, since a capacity electrode can be operated as an etching stopper, it can etch comparatively easily. If a dielectric film 703 and the low refractive-index dielectric film 705 are constituted from same material, since an etching rate can be comparable made the

[0116] And in the conductive film and this example which have transparency, the ITO film was formed in thickness of 50nm, and the pixel electrodes 706-708 were formed by patterning. In addition, the thickness of a pixel electrode was adjusted so that it might become  $\lambda/4$  film in a light field ( $400\text{ nm} < \lambda < 700\text{ nm}$ ). In addition, the range of the range of the thickness of a material film (ITO) of a high refractive index which turns into  $\lambda/4$  film in the above-mentioned light field is 50.5nm - 88.4nm. In this way, the state which shows in drawing 8 (D) was acquired.

[0117] In addition, in the former, although shading films, such as a black mask, needed to be formed in the crevice between pixel electrodes, in this example, the need does not exist, and the capacity electrode 702 prepared under the opening of a reflecting layer 704 and a reflecting layer achieves a positive shading function, and prevents optical leak and photodegradation of a switching element.

[0118] Moreover, the 1st auxiliary capacity 708 was able to be formed by the reflecting layer 704, the dielectric film 703, and the capacity electrode 702 by considering as the composition shown in drawing 7. Moreover, the 2nd auxiliary capacity 709 was able to be formed by the reflecting layer 704, the low refractive-index dielectric film 705, and

although not illustrated, the reflecting layer 704 connected with common wiring so that it might become common potential. However, even if a reflecting layer 704 is in a FURU · TINGU state, it can form capacity. In addition, the auxiliary capacity 708 and 709 can be freely designed by changing suitably the material of each portion which forms capacity, membranous thickness, the number of laminatings, etc.

[0120] Thus, since it is not concerned with pixel area but a large auxiliary capacity can be taken, this example is effective in the projector equipment using an especially small highly minute panel.

[0121] In addition, it is easy to combine with this example, an example 1, or an example 2.

[0122] [Example 4] this example explains the example in the case of using TFT of different structure from TFT shown in the examples 1-3 as a semiconductor device for performing an active matrix drive. In addition, TFT of structure explained by this example is easily **applicable also to examples 1-3.**

[0123] Although examples 1-3 indicated as an example coplanar type TFT which is typical top gate type TFT, you may be bottom gate type TFT. It is the example using reverse stagger type TFT which is the example of representation of bottom gate type TFT which is shown in drawing 9.

[0124] For 801, as for a gate electrode and

804, in drawing 9, a gate insulator layer, and 805 and 806 are [ a glass substrate, and 802 and 803 ] barrier layers. Barrier layers 805 and 806 consist of silicon films which do not add an impurity intentionally.

[0125] Moreover, as for 807 and 808, a source electrode, and 809 and 810 are drain electrodes, and 811 and 812 are the silicon nitride films used as a channel stopper (or etching stopper). That is, the field located under channel stoppers 811 and 812 among barrier layers 805 and 806 functions as a channel formation field substantially.

[0126] Even the above is the basic structure of reverse stagger type TFT.

[0127] In this example, flattening of such a reverse stagger type is covered and carried out by the layer insulation film 813 which becomes by the organic nature resin film, and the reflecting layer 822 of this invention and the plantar flexion chip box dielectric film 816 are formed on a layer insulation film, the pixel electrodes 814 and 815 which consist of a **transparency electric conduction film** are formed on it, and it considers as the composition which forms the orientation film 819.

[0128] Moreover, the example at the time of next forming an insulated gate field effect transistor (IGFET) as a semiconductor device of this invention is explained. In addition, IGFET is also called MOSFET and points out the

transistor formed on the silicon wafer.

[0129] As for a glass substrate, and 902 and 903, in drawing 10, a source field, and 904 and 905 is [ 901 ] drain fields. The source / drain field can be formed by adding and carrying out thermal diffusion of the impurity with an ion implantation. In addition, 906 is an oxide for isolation and can be formed using the usual LOCOS technology.

[0130] Next, as for the 1st layer insulation film, and 911 and 912, for a gate insulator layer, and 908 and 909, a source electrode, and 913 and 914 are [ 907 / a gate electrode and 910 ] drain electrodes. Flattening of moreover is carried out by the 2nd layer insulation film 915, the reflecting layer 922 of this invention and the low refractive-index dielectric film 918 are formed on the flat side, and the pixel electrodes 916 and 917 are formed. And the orientation film 921 is formed.

[0131] In addition, this invention is applicable also to the active-matrix display which used thin film diode, the MIM element, the varistor element, etc. besides IGFET and the top gate type which were shown by this example, or bottom gate type TFT.

[0132] As mentioned above, as shown in this example, this invention is applicable to reflected type LCD which used the

1st substrate (element formation side substrate) including the composition shown in examples 1-4 is explained. The appearance of AMLCD of this example is shown in drawing 11 here.

[0134] In drawing 11 (A), 1001 is an active-matrix substrate and the pixel matrix circuit 1002, the source side drive circuit 1003, and the gate side drive circuit 1004 are formed. As for a drive circuit, it is desirable to constitute N type TFT and P type TFT from a CMOS circuit combined complementary. Moreover, 1005 is an opposite substrate.

[0135] The active-matrix substrate 1001 and the opposite substrate 1005 arrange an end face, and AMLCD shown in drawing 11 (A) is stuck. However, only a certain part removes the opposite substrate 1005, and has connected FPC (flexible print circuit) 1006 to the exposed active-matrix substrate. An external signal is transmitted to the interior of a circuit by this FPC1006.

[0136] Moreover, the IC chips 1007 and 1008 are attached using the field in which FPC1006 is attached. These IC chips form various circuits, such as a processing circuit of a video signal, a timing pulse generating circuit, a gamma correction circuit, a memory circuit, and an arithmetic circuit, on a silicon substrate, and are constituted. Although the IC chips are attached in drawing 11 (A)

[0137] Moreover, composition like drawing 11 (B) can also be taken. In drawing 11 (B), the same portion as drawing 11 (A) has attached the same sign. Here, the example performed by the logical circuit 909 formed by drawing 11 (A) by having signal processing which IC chip was performing by TFT on the same substrate is shown. In this case, it is constituted on the basis of a CMOS circuit like [ a logical circuit 1009 ] the drive circuits 1003 and 1004.

[0138] Moreover, it is good also as composition which may perform color display using a light filter, drives liquid crystal in ECB (electric-field control birefringence) mode, GH (guest host) mode, etc., and does not use a light filter.

[0139] [Example 6] The composition of this invention is applicable to other various electro-optics equipment and semiconductor circuits besides AMLCD.

[0140] EL (electroluminescence) display, image sensors, etc. can be mentioned as electro-optics equipments other than AMLCD.

[0141] Moreover, the RF modules (MMIC etc.) handling the I/O signal of a data-processing circuit like the microprocessor which consists of IC chips as a semiconductor circuit, and a pocket device are mentioned.

[0142] Thus, this invention can be applied to all the semiconductor devices that function by the circuit which consists of insulated-gate type TFT.

[0143] AMLCD shown in the [example 7] example 5 is used as a display of various electronic equipment. In addition, with the electronic equipment mentioned as this example, it is defined as the product carrying active matrix liquid crystal display.

[0144] As such electronic equipment, a video camera, a still camera, a projector, Projection TV, a head mount display, car navigation, a personal computer (a note type is included), Personal Digital Assistants (a mobile computer, cellular phone, etc.), etc. are mentioned. Those examples are shown in drawing 12.

[0145] Drawing 12 (A) is a cellular phone and consists of a main part 2001, the voice output section 2002, the voice input section 2003, display 2004, an operation switch 2005, and an antenna 2006. this invention is applicable to the voice output section 2002, the voice input section 2003, and display 2004 grade.

[0146] Drawing 12 (B) is a video camera and consists of a main part 2101, display 2102, the voice input section 2103, an operation switch 2104, a dc-battery 2105, and the television section 2106. this invention is applicable to display 2102, the voice input section 2103, and the television section 2106.

[0147] Drawing 12 (C) is a mobile computer (mobile computer), and consists of a main part 2201, the camera section 2202, the television section 2203, an operation switch 2204, and display 2205.



this invention is applicable to the television section 2203 and display 2205 grade.

[0148] Drawing 12 (D) is a head mount display, and consists of a main part 2301, display 2302, and the band section 2303. this invention is applicable to display 2302.

[0149] Drawing 12 (E) is a rear mold projector, and consists of a main part 2401, the light source 2402, display 2403, a polarization beam splitter 2404, reflectors 2405 and 2406, and a screen 2407. this invention is applicable to display 2403.

[0150] Drawing 12 (F) is a front type projector, and consists of a main part 2501, the light source 2502, display 2503, optical system 2504, and a screen 2505. this invention is applicable to display 2503.

[0151] As mentioned above, the scope of this invention is very wide, and applying to the electronic equipment of all fields is possible. Moreover, otherwise, it is utilizable for the lightning notice board, the display for an advertisement public notice, etc.

[0152]

[Effect of the Invention] The material film which has the reflection nature which is not connected with a pixel electrode and a switching element as a reflecting layer was used for this

of this invention as the pattern of the shape of a matrix which a crevice like before (shown in drawing 14) produces. Therefore, generating of optical leak can be reduced and a latus reflector product can be obtained.

[0153] Moreover, by changing suitably the material of the dielectric film formed on the reflecting layer of this invention, and a pixel electrode, membranous thickness, the number of laminatings, etc., even if it is in the state which carried out the laminating of the orientation film, less than 90 - 100% of reflection factor can be obtained.

[0154] Especially the reflected type liquid crystal LCD of this invention can make a reflection factor 90% or more easily by considering as the composition equipped with the pixel electrode which consists of a dielectric film (dielectric multilayer) which adjusted each thickness on  $\lambda/4$  film, and a transparency electric conduction film on the reflecting layer.

[0155] Moreover, the dielectric film (dielectric multilayer) and pixel electrode of this invention can protect a reflecting layer.

[0156] moreover, it is based on a dielectric film, without increasing the number of processes as compared with the former -- an increase -- a reflection effect -- while being obtained, auxiliary capacity can be

the pixel electrode and reflecting layer which consist of a transparency electric conduction film

[0157] In addition, by this invention, there is nothing to the former, and it is bright and the liquid crystal panel of a good display of visibility can be obtained.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

##### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (cross section)

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (plan)

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing an example of the production process of this example (example 1)

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing an example of the production process of this example (example 1)

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (enlarged view)

[Drawing 6] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (example 2)

[Drawing 7] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (example 3)

[Drawing 8] Drawing showing an example of the production process of this example (example 3)

[Drawing 9] Drawing showing an

example of the composition of this invention (example 4)

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing an example of the composition of this invention (example 4)

[Drawing 11] Drawing showing the appearance of AMLCD (example 5)

[Drawing 12] Drawing showing electronic equipment (example 7)

[Drawing 13] Drawing showing an example of the conventional composition (cross section)

[Drawing 14] Drawing showing an example of the conventional composition (plan)

##### [Description of Notations]

110 Substrate

111 Switching Element

112 Layer Insulation Film

113 Reflecting Layer

114 Dielectric Film

115 Pixel Electrode

116 Orientation Film

117 Liquid Crystal Layer

118 Counterelectrode

119 Opposite Substrate

120 Incident Light

121 Reflected Light

124 Viewing Area

125 The Direction Drive Driver of X

126 The Direction Drive Driver of Y

200 Pixel Electrode

201 Opening

202 Reflecting Layer (Reflective Field)

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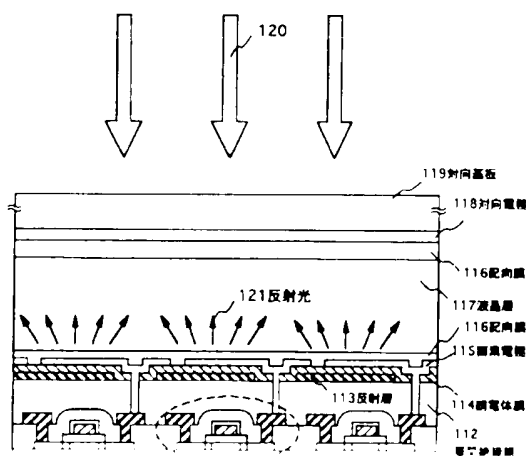
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導体エネルギー研究所内



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基板上にスイッチング素子と、前記スイッチング素子と接続された透明性導電膜からなる画素電極と、前記画素電極の下方に誘電体膜と、前記誘電体膜の下方に金属材料からなる反射層とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】請求項1において、前記画素電極は、高屈折率を有する導電材料で構成され、前記誘電体膜は、低屈折率誘電体材料で構成されていることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項3】請求項1または請求項2において、前記画素電極と、前記誘電体膜と、反射層とで容量を形成することを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項4】基板上にスイッチング素子と、前記スイッチング素子と接続された透明性導電膜からなる画素電極と、前記画素電極の下方に誘電体多層膜と、前記誘電体多層膜の下方に金属材料からなる反射層とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項5】請求項4において、前記画素電極と、前記誘電体多層膜と、反射層とで容量を形成することを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項6】請求項1乃至5のいずれかにおいて、前記反射層の電位は、コモン電位であることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項7】請求項1乃至6のいずれかにおいて、前記反射層の反射面積は、前記画素電極の電極面積より大きいことを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項8】請求項1乃至7のいずれかにおいて、前記液晶表示装置は、一対の基板間に液晶が封入され、一方の基板上にマトリクス状に配置された前記画素電極と、前記画素電極に接続されている薄膜トランジスタと、反射層とを備えた液晶表示装置であることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項9】基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子の上方に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素電極を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法。

【請求項10】基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子の上方に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体多層膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体多層膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素電極を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法。

【請求項11】基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子を覆って層間絶縁膜を形成する工程と、前記層間絶縁膜上に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素

電極を形成し、前記反射層と前記誘電体膜と前記画素電極とからなる補助容量を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は、例えばパソコン、ワープロ等の電気機器の構成に関し、特に、電気機器に備えられている液晶表示装置（LCD）および液晶表示装置における反射層の作製方法に関するものである。また、本発明は液晶表示装置を具備した電気光学装置に適用することが可能である。

【0002】なお、本明細書において「半導体装置」とは、半導体を利用することで機能する装置全てを指している。従って、上記液晶表示装置および電気光学装置も半導体装置の範疇に含まれる。ただし、明細書中では、区別しやすいように液晶表示装置や電気光学装置といった言葉を使いわけ

## 【0003】

【従来の技術】一般に反射型の液晶表示装置が知られている。反射型の液晶表示装置は、透過型の液晶表示装置と比較して、バックライトを使用しないため消費電力が少ないといった長所を有している。なお、反射型の液晶表示装置は、モバイルコンピュータやビデオカメラ用の直視型表示ディスプレイとしての需要が高まっている。

【0004】図13は従来の構成の一例を示した画素断面図である。図13において、基板10と対向基板17の間には、基板10の上面から薄膜トランジスタ等のスイッチング素子11、層間絶縁膜12、画素電極13、配向膜14、液晶層15、配向膜14、対向電極16の順に形成されている。また、入射光20は、画素電極13で反射され、反射光21が生じる。なお、図13は模式図であるため、全体が示されていないが、基板の表面には、多数のスイッチング素子および多数の画素電極がマトリクス状に形成されている。

【0005】また、図13に対応した図14は、従来の液晶パネルの上面図と、表示領域22の一部を拡大表示した図である。図14には、基板10上に、スイッチング素子11と、画素電極13等からなる表示領域22と、X方向駆動ドライバ回路23と、Y方向駆動ドライバ回路24とが設けられている。

【0006】反射型の液晶表示装置は、液晶の光学変調作用を利用して、入射光が画素電極で反射して装置外部に出力される状態と、入射光が装置外部に出力されない状態とを選択し、明と暗の表示を行わせ、さらにそれを組み合わせることで、画像表示を行うものである。なお、画素電極は、アルミニウム等の光反射率の高い金属材料からなり、薄膜トランジスタ等のスイッチング素子に電気的に接続している。

【0007】このような従来の構成では、図14に示したように、画素毎に分離されて配置されている画素電極

13の間隙から光が漏れ込むことが起こる。そのため、スイッチング素子11のオフ抵抗の低下、フォトキャリアの発生等により、画素電極の電荷がリークし、液晶駆動電圧が低下するという、いわゆる光リーク現象の問題があった。

【0008】また、反射率の高い金属材料からなる画素電極13を反射層として用いる構成とした場合、光の反射率に限界（例えばアルミニウム電極で92%未満）があった。

【0009】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の反射層（画素電極）は、隣り合う反射層（画素電極）同士の間隙が大きく光リークが発生していた。

【0010】また、光の反射率が十分でなく、液晶表示装置（特に、直視型の反射型液晶パネル）としての明るさに問題があった。特に、従来では、反射層（金属材料からなる画素電極）上に高い屈折率を有する配向膜を形成することで反射率が低下する問題が生じていた。例えば、蒸着アルミニウム膜（反射率91.6%）上に配向膜（屈折率1.6）を設けた場合、計算値では87.4%、実際の実験結果では、反射率が85~86%程度にまで低下していた。

【0011】加えて、従来では増反射効果を得るために誘電体多層膜を積層すると、プロセス数が増加していた。

【0012】そこで、本明細書で開示する発明は、上記問題を解決し、従来と比較して入射光がより効率よく反射するような反射層を備えた新規な液晶表示装置の構成およびその作製方法を提供することを課題とする。

【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】本明細書中で開示する本発明の第1の構成は、基板上にスイッチング素子と、前記スイッチング素子と接続された透明性導電膜からなる画素電極と、前記画素電極の下方に誘電体膜と、前記誘電体膜の下方に金属材料からなる反射層とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置である。

【0014】上記構成において、前記画素電極は、高屈折率を有する導電材料で構成され、前記誘電体膜は、低屈折率誘電体材料で構成されていることを特徴としている。

【0015】上記構成において、前記画素電極と、前記誘電体膜と、反射層とで容量を形成することを特徴としている。

【0016】また、本発明の第2の構成は、基板上にス

と、前記誘電体多層膜と、反射層とで容量を形成することを特徴としている。

【0018】上記各構成において、前記反射層の電位は、コモン電位であることを特徴としている。

【0019】上記各構成において、前記反射層の反射面積は、前記画素電極の電極面積より大きいことを特徴としている。

【0020】上記各構成において、前記液晶表示装置は、一対の基板間に液晶が封入され、一方の基板上にマトリクス状に配置された前記画素電極と、前記画素電極に接続されている薄膜トランジスタと、反射層とを備えた液晶表示装置であることを特徴としている。

【0021】また、本発明の第3の構成は、基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子の上方に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素電極を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法である。

【0022】また、本発明の第4の構成は、基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子の上方に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体多層膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体多層膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素電極を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法である。

【0023】また、本発明の第5の構成は、基板上にスイッチング素子を形成する工程と、前記スイッチング素子を覆って層間絶縁膜を形成する工程と、前記層間絶縁膜上に金属材料からなる反射層を形成する工程と、前記反射層上に誘電体膜を形成する工程と、前記誘電体膜上に透明性導電膜からなる画素電極を形成し、前記反射層と前記誘電体膜と前記画素電極とからなる補助容量を形成する工程とを有することを特徴とする液晶表示装置の作製方法である。

【0024】

【発明の実施の形態】図1は本発明の構成の一例を簡略化して示した断面図である。

【0025】本発明の液晶表示パネルは、基板110と対向基板119の間で、基板110の上に、スイッチング素子111、層間絶縁膜112、反射層113、誘電体膜114、画素電極115、配向膜116、液晶層117、配向膜116、対向電極118がそれぞれ順次設けられている。

【0026】図1は、図1(a)に示すように、基板110と対向

基板119の間で、基板110の上に、スイッチング素子111、層間絶縁膜112、反射層113、誘電体膜114、画素電極115、配向膜116、液晶層117、配向膜116、対向電極118がそれぞれ順次設けられている。

【0017】上記第2の構成において、前記画素電極

と、前記誘電体多層膜と、反射層とで容量を形成することを特徴としている。

【0027】このような従来の構成に対して、本発明は、従来のように反射層として画素電極を用いず、液晶に電界を印加する機能を有する画素電極115を透明性導電膜で構成する。

【0028】上記画素電極115の材料としては、透明性及び導電性を十分有する材料、例えばITO（インジウム錫酸化物）や $\text{SnO}_2$ （酸化スズ）等で構成する。

【0029】加えて、入射光を反射する機能を有する反射層113は、前記画素電極115に電気的に接続させ

ない構成とする。

【0030】本発明の反射層113の材料としては、反射性を有する金属材料であれば特に限定されず、例えば、アルミニウム、銀、ロジウム、ニッケルまたはそれらを主成分とする合金等の高反射性白色金属材料を用いることができる。また、反射層の膜厚は5nm以上であれば、反射層として十分機能する。なお、本発明においては、反射層上に誘電体膜や画素電極を形成するため、平坦性を考慮すると反射層の膜厚は500nm以下が好ましい。

【0031】本発明の第1の特徴は、入射光120を反射する反射層113がスイッチング素子111及び画素電極115と電気的に接続されていない点である。従って、本発明の反射層113のパターンは、従来（図14に示す）のような隙間の生じるマトリクス状のパターンとする必要がない。よって、光リークの発生を低減し、且つ広い反射面積を得ることができる。

【0032】ただし、図2に示したように、画素電極200とスイッチング素子（図示しない）とのコンタクト領域には、コンタクトホール201の大きさに応じて画素電極と短絡しない程度に開口201を形成する。なお、この開口は、従来の隙間と比較して十分小さいものである。

【0033】また、光リークを防止することを優先する場合には、図7に示すように、開口の下方に容量電極702を設ける構成とするとよい。また、この容量電極702と反射層704と誘電体膜703とで第1の補助容量708を形成することができる。容量電極702は、反射性または遮光性を有する導電材料で形成し、スイッチング素子への遮光機能を十分果たすことができる。従って、図1の構成と比較して工程数は増えるが、光リークの発生をほぼ完全に抑えることができる。

【0034】本発明の第2の特徴は、反射層113と画素電極115と誘電体膜114とで容量を形成する点である。本発明の構成では、反射層と画素電極が誘電体膜（絶縁膜とも言う）で絶縁されている。よって、図5（図1の一部を拡大した図）に一例を示したように、反射層341と、画素電極338～340と、誘電体膜342とで補助容量344を形成することができる。なお、画素電極の電位と反射層の電位との電位差を大きくして、大きな容量を得るために、反射層を共通配線に接

続し、コモン電位とすることが好ましい。

【0035】また、本発明の第3の特徴は、反射層上の誘電体膜として低屈折率を有する材料を用い、且つ画素電極として高屈折率を有する材料を用いて反射率を向上させた点である。ただし、反射率を向上させるために、必要とする反射波長帯の中心波長で $\lambda/4$ 膜となるように誘電体膜及び画素電極の膜厚を調節する必要がある。以下に示したように、低屈折率誘電体膜及び画素電極（高屈折率を有する材料）の膜厚を調節して積層すると、反射光が干渉効果によって強め合い、効率よく反射率を向上させることができる。

【0036】本明細書中で、 $\lambda/4$ 膜とは、屈折率を $n$ 、膜厚 $d$ 、中心波長を $\lambda$ とした時、 $nd = \lambda/4$ の関係を満たす膜のことを指している。

【0037】例えば、本発明の誘電体膜として低屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{SiO}_2$ ：屈折率1.43）を用いる場合、可視光領域（400nm< $\lambda$ <700nm）で $\lambda/4$ 膜となる膜厚範囲は、70nm～122nmとなる。

【0038】例えば、本発明の画素電極として高屈折率を有する材料（ITO：屈折率1.98）を用いる場合、可視光領域（400nm< $\lambda$ <700nm）で $\lambda/4$ 膜となる膜厚範囲は、50.5nm～88.4nmとなる。

【0039】図1及び図5には、誘電体膜を1層で構成した一例を示した。図1及び図5の構成では、膜厚が調節された低屈折率誘電体膜と高屈折率を有する画素電極とを反射層上に設けたため、反射光が干渉効果によって強め合い、従来の金属材料からなる反射電極と比較して高い反射率が得られる。また、配向膜を積層した構成としても反射損失が少なく、容易に90%以上の反射率が得られる。なお、上記誘電体膜は、反射層の保護膜としての機能をも果たしている。加えて、上記誘電体膜は絶縁性を有するので、層間絶縁膜としての機能をも果たす。

【0040】また、反射率を優先する場合には、図6に一例（誘電体膜を3層積層した例）を示したように、上記反射層上に誘電体多層膜603を積層する構成とすることが好ましい。

【0041】この誘電体多層膜603は、低屈折率誘電体膜と高屈折率誘電体膜を交互に数層～数十層積層して構成する。なお、上記誘電体多層膜は、反射層の保護膜としての機能をも果たしている。加えて、上記誘電体多層膜は絶縁性を有するので、層間絶縁膜としての機能をも果たす。

【0042】上記低屈折率誘電体膜に用いる材料（低屈折率誘電体材料）として $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{MgF}_2$ 、 $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ 等を用いることができる。なお、それ以外の低屈折率誘電体材料として配向膜、アクリル、ポリイミド（屈折率1.5～1.6）を用いることもできる。

【0043】また、高屈折率誘電体膜に用いる材料とし

て $\text{TiO}_2$ 、 $\text{ZrO}_2$ 、 $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ 、 $\text{ZnS}$ 、 $\text{ZnSe}$ 、 $\text{Si}$ 、 $\text{Ge}$ 、 $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 等を用いることができる。また、それ以外の高屈折率を有する材料としてITO（屈折率1.98）等の透明導電体膜を用いることもできる。

【0044】ただし、本発明においては、誘電体多層膜で反射率を向上させるために、必要とする反射波長帯の中心波長で $\lambda/4$ 膜となるように誘電体膜の膜厚を調節する必要がある。

【0045】例えば、本発明の誘電体多層膜の1層として低屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{SiO}_2$  屈折率1.43）を用いる場合、可視光領域（ $400\text{nm} < \lambda < 700\text{nm}$ ）で $\lambda/4$ 膜となる膜厚範囲は、 $70\text{nm} \sim 122\text{nm}$ となる。

【0046】また、本発明の誘電体多層膜の1層として高屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{TiO}_2$  屈折率2.2）を用いる場合、可視光領域（ $400\text{nm} < \lambda < 700\text{nm}$ ）で $\lambda/4$ 膜となる膜厚範囲は、 $45.5\text{nm} \sim 79.5\text{nm}$ となる。

\*

【表1】  
下層が蒸着Alの場合における最大反射率（計算値）

誘電体多層膜 (1組=2層)	配向膜なし(%)	配向膜有り(%)
1組(2層)	96.1	94.0
2組(4層)	98.3	97.3
3組(6層)	99.2	98.8
4組(8層)	99.7	99.5

配向膜・・・屈折率1.6

誘電体多層膜 （下層）低屈折率誘電体膜・・・酸化チタン 屈折率2.2

（上層）高屈折率誘電体膜・・・酸化珪素 屈折率1.46

\*蒸着Al・・・屈折率0.82、吸収係数5.99

【0051】表1から、誘電体多層膜の層数が多い程、反射率は高くなることが読み取れる。従って、反射率の高さを優先する場合は2組（4層）、好ましくは3組（6層）以上積層することが好ましい。

【0052】一方、誘電体多層膜を容量の誘電体として用いる場合は、層数を3層～5層とし、総膜厚を薄くすることが好ましい。また、誘電体多層膜を成膜後、画素電極とスイッチング素子とを接続するためにコンタクトホールを形成するため、プロセス上、誘電体多層膜の総膜厚を薄くすることが望ましい。従って、製造コスト、歩留まりを優先する場合は、層数を可能な限り少なくす

\*【0047】このように低屈折率誘電体膜及び高屈折率誘電体膜の膜厚を調節し、低屈折率誘電体膜と高屈折率誘電体膜を交互に数層積層した誘電体多層膜は、反射光が干渉効果によって強め合い、効率よく反射率を向上させることができ、且つ反射率の高い波長域を得ることができる。

【0048】従って、本発明の上記構成とした場合、即ち、反射層上に誘電体多層膜、または膜厚を調節した低屈折率誘電体膜と画素電極（高屈折率を有する導電膜）を積層させた場合、従来問題となっていた配向膜による反射率の低下を抑えることができる。

【0049】また、金属膜（蒸着アルミニウム膜）上に形成した誘電体多層膜の層数に関して、各誘電体多層膜を $\lambda/4$ 膜とした場合、誘電体多層膜の層数と最大反射率の関係を表1として示した。本明細書中では、下層を低屈折率誘電体膜とし、上層を高屈折率誘電体膜とした2層を1組と呼ぶ。

【0050】

【表1】

する場合、層数を少なくすると、総膜厚が薄くなるため、大きな容量を得ることができる。

【0054】なお、本発明では、誘電体多層膜603上に画素電極604を設けた構成であるため、多層、例えば8層以上としても液晶のしきい値特性、応答速度等には全く影響がない。

【0055】また、本発明において、それぞれの誘電体膜の膜厚や材料を適宜変更して、選択的に反射波長を設定する構成とすることは容易である。

【0056】また、上記誘電体多層膜を形成する方法としては、スパッタリング法または真空蒸着法等が挙げら

膜を成膜し、その上に、ITO、ITO、ITOを形成する構成とし、層数を少なくすることが好ましい。容量を形成し

【実施例】 実施例1 本実施例には本発明を利用し、反射型LCDの画素マトリクス回路を形成する工程例

を図3、4を用いて説明する。なお、本発明は反射層に関する技術であるため、スイッチング素子構造、例えばTFT構造自体は本実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0058】まず、絶縁表面を有する基板301を用意する。基板としては、ガラス基板、石英基板、セラミックス基板、半導体基板を用いることができる。本実施例においてはガラス基板を用いた。次に、基板上に下地膜（図示しない）を設ける。下地膜は、酸化珪素膜、窒化珪素膜、窒化酸化珪素膜を100～300nmの膜厚で利用することができる。本実施例では、TEOSを原料に用い、酸化珪素膜を200nmの膜厚に形成する。なお、石英基板のように十分平坦性を有しているなら、下地膜は特に設けなくともよい。

【0059】次に、基板または下地膜の上に活性層を形成する。活性層は膜厚が20～100nm（好ましくは25～70nm）の結晶性半導体膜（代表的には結晶性珪素膜）で構成すれば良い。結晶性珪素膜の形成方法は公知の如何なる手段、例えば、レーザー結晶化、熱結晶化等を用いても良いが、本実施例では結晶化の際に結晶化を助長する触媒元素（ニッケル）を添加している。この技術については特開平7-130652号公報、特願平8-335152号等に詳細に記載されている。そして、その結晶性珪素膜を通常のフォトリソ工程でパターンニングして膜厚50nmの活性層302～304を得た。なお、本実施例では3つのTFTのみ記載することになるが実際には100万個以上のTFTが画素マトリクス回路内に形成される。

【0060】次に、ゲート絶縁膜305として150nmの厚さの酸化珪素膜を形成した。ゲート絶縁膜305としては酸化珪素膜、窒化珪素膜、酸化窒化珪素膜またはこれらの積層膜を100～300nmの膜厚で用いることができる。その後、ゲート絶縁膜上に0.2wt%のスランジウムを含有させたターゲットを用いてアルミニウムを主成分とする膜（図示せず）を成膜し、パターンニングによりゲート電極の原型となる島状パターンを形成した。

【0061】本実施例では、ここで特開平7-135318号公報に記載された技術を利用した。なお、詳細は同公報を参考にすると良い。

【0062】まず、上記島状パターン上にパターンニングで使ったレジストマスクを残したまま、3%のシュウ酸水溶液中で陽極酸化を行った。この時、白金電極を陰極として2～3mVの化成電流を流し、到達電圧は8Vとする。こうして、多孔質状の陽極酸化膜306～308が形成された。

【0063】その後、レジストマスクを除去した後には3%の酒石酸のエチレンジリコール溶液をアンモニア水で中和した溶液中で陽極酸化を行った。この時、化成電流は5～6mAとし、到達電圧は100Vとすれば良い。こうして、緻密な陽極酸化膜309～311が形成された。

【0064】そして、上記工程によってゲート電極31

2～314が画定した。なお、画素マトリクス回路ではゲート電極の形成と同時に1ライン毎に各ゲート電極を接続するゲート線も形成されている。（図3（A））

【0065】次に、陽極酸化膜306～311及びゲート電極312～314をマスクとしてゲート絶縁膜305をエッチングする。エッチングは $CF_4$ ガスを用いたドライエッチング法により行った。これにより315～317で示される様な形状のゲート絶縁膜が形成された。

【0066】そして、陽極酸化膜306～308をエッチングにより除去し、この状態で一導電性を付与する不純物イオンをイオン注入法またはブラズードピング法により添加する。この場合、画素マトリクス回路をN型TFTで構成するならばP（リン）イオンを、P型TFTで構成するならばB（ホロン）イオンを添加すれば良い。

【0067】なお、上記不純物イオンの添加工程は2度に分けて行う。1度目は80keV程度の高加速電圧で行い、ゲート絶縁膜315～317の端部（突出部）の下に不純物イオンのピークがくる様に調節する。そして、2度目は5keV程度の低加速電圧で行い、ゲート絶縁膜315～317の端部（突出部）の下には不純物イオンが添加されない様に調節する。

【0068】こうしてTFTのソース領域318～320、ドレイン領域321～323、低濃度不純物領域（LDD領域とも呼ばれる）324～326、チャネル形成領域327～329が形成された。（図3（B））

【0069】この時、ソースドレイン領域は300～500 $\Omega$ □のシート抵抗が得られる程度に不純物イオンを添加することが好ましい。また、低濃度不純物領域はTFTの性能に合わせて最適化を行う必要がある。また、不純物イオンの添加工程が終了したら熱処理を行い、不純物イオンの活性化を行った。

【0070】次に、第1の層間絶縁膜330として酸化珪素膜を400nmの厚さに形成し、その上にソース電極331～333、ドレイン電極334～336を形成した。（図3（C））また、第1の層間絶縁膜としては酸化珪素膜の他に酸化窒化珪素あるいは他の絶縁材料を使用することが可能である。

【0071】なお、本明細書では、図3（C）において、343で示される領域内に構成された素子をスイッチング素子（代表的にはTFT、MIM素子でも良い）と呼ぶ。なお、本明細書中では、この後で形成される層間絶縁膜337や画素電極をスイッチング素子の構成には含まないものとする。

【0072】次に、第2の層間絶縁膜337として有機樹脂膜を0.5～1 $\mu$ mの厚さに形成する。また、第2の層間絶縁膜337として、酸化珪素膜、酸化窒化珪素膜、有機性樹脂膜等を用いることも可能である。有機性樹脂膜としては、ポリイミド、ポリアミド、ポリイミド



アミド、アクリル等を用いることができる。本実施例では、アクリル膜を1  $\mu\text{m}$ の厚さに成膜した。(図3 (D))

【0073】なお、第2の層間絶縁膜337を形成した後、CMP研磨等の平坦化処理を施す工程としてもよい。平坦化処理する際は、残存する凹凸部の高さ(山の頂上と谷の底の間の鉛直方向の距離)が後に形成される画素電極の厚さの10%以内となる条件で行うことが好ましい。平坦化処理をすることで、後に形成する誘電体膜の膜厚を均一なものとするができる。

【0074】そして、第2の層間絶縁膜337上に金属材料からなる反射層341を形成する。本実施例における反射層341は、スパッタリング法により成膜したアルミニウムを主成分とする金属膜(膜厚200nm)をパターンニングして形成した。なお、図2に反射層のパターンの一例を示したように、スイッチング素子及び後の工程で作製される画素電極と電気的に接続しないよう開口を設ける必要がある。

【0075】上記反射層341としては、反射性を有する金属材料であれば特に限定されず、例えば、アルミニウム、銀、ロニウム、ニッケル等の高反射性白色金属材料、またはそれらを主成分とする合金材料を用いることが好ましい。

【0076】次に、前記反射層341を覆って、誘電体膜342を成膜する。誘電体膜342としては、透光性を有する誘電体(絶縁材料)であれば如何なる材料を用いてもよい。本実施例では、反射率を向上させるために、低屈折率誘電体材料( $\text{SiO}_2$ )を用いた。

【0077】上記低屈折率誘電体材料として $\text{SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{MgF}_2$ 、 $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ 等を、それ以外の低屈折率誘電体材料として配向膜、アクリル、ポリイミド(屈折率1.5~1.6)を用いることが望ましい。

【0078】なお、可視光領域(400nm~700nm)で入4膜となるように、上記誘電体膜の膜厚を調節することが好ましい。上記可視光領域で入4膜となるような低屈折率誘電体膜( $\text{SiO}_2$ )の膜厚の範囲は、70nm~122nmである。本実施例では、低屈折率誘電体膜342として、 $\text{SiO}_2$ (屈折率1.45)を膜厚80nmで形成した。(図4(A))なお、この低屈折率誘電体膜と後に作製される画素電極とで、反射率を向上させる。

【0079】次に、後の工程で作製する画素電極とスイッチング素子343とを接続するためのコンタクトホールを形成を行う。(図4(B))

してもよい。

【0081】その後、膜厚(40nm~150nm)の透明性導電膜を成膜し、パターンニングを施して画素電極338~340を形成し、スイッチング素子343と電気的に接続させた。(図4(C))

【0082】上記画素電極338~340は、透明性及び導電性を十分有する材料、例えばITO(インディウム錫酸化物)や $\text{SnO}_2$ (酸化スズ)等を用いることができる。

10 【0083】なお、可視光領域(400nm~700nm)で入4膜となるように、画素電極の膜厚も調節することが好ましい。上記可視光領域で入4膜となるような高屈折率の材料膜(ITO、屈折率1.98)の膜厚の範囲は、50.5nm~88.4nmである。

【0084】上記膜厚に調節すると、必要とする反射波長帯の非干渉効果によって強めたい波長より反射させることができる。本実施例では、膜厚80nmの低屈折率誘電体膜342と、膜厚60nmの画素電極(高屈折率を有する材料)で反射率を向上させることができた。

20 こうして、実質的には、金属膜上に低屈折率誘電体膜と高屈折率誘電体膜の組を1組形成した場合と同程度の反射率を得ることができた。

【0085】なお、上記各誘電体膜の材料や膜厚に限定されないことは言うまでもなく、それぞれの誘電体膜の膜厚や材料を適宜変更して、選択的に反射波長を設定する構成とすることもできる。また、上記各誘電体膜を形成する工程は、スパッタリング法または真空蒸着法等を用いて形成することが可能である。

【0086】また、図5に示すように、上記画素電極338~340と反射層341は、誘電体膜342で絶縁されて電気的に接続していないため、電位差が生じ、補助容量344が形成される。なお、図示しないが、反射層341を共通配線と接続し、共通電位とすることで、大きな容量を形成する構成とすることが望ましい。

【0087】次に、配向膜を形成する方法、本実施例では、塗布法によって形成した。

【0088】以上の様にして、画素マトリクス回路が完成した。実際には画素TFTを駆動する駆動回路等も同一基板上に同時形成される。このような基板は通常TFT側基板またはアクティブマトリクス基板と呼ばれる。本明細書中ではアクティブマトリクス基板のことを第1の基板と呼ぶことにする。

【0089】第1の基板が完成したら、透明性基板に対向電極を形成した対向基板(本明細書中ではこの基板を第2の基板と呼ぶことにする)を用意する。

対向基板は、透明性、例えば、真鍮や材料を用いる。また、複数の対向電極を形成する工程を

繰り返す。また、液晶の液晶層の形成を必要とする場合には、対向基板にカラーフィルタを形成すること

も可能である。その様な液晶層の種類、カラーフィルターの有無等はその様なモードで液晶を駆動するかによって変化するので実施者が適宜決定すれば良い。

【0091】上記作製工程によって得られた反射型LCDを図1に示す。図1は本実施例の簡略断面図である。

【0092】本実施例で作製された液晶表示パネルは、基板110と対向基板119の間で、基板110の上に、スイッチング素子111、層間絶縁膜112、反射層113、低屈折率誘電体膜114、画素電極115、配向膜116、液晶層117、配向膜116、対向電極118がそれぞれ順次設けられている。

【0093】なお、図1は、図3及び図4に対応しており、図1中の層間絶縁膜112は図3中の第2の層間絶縁膜337と対応し、図1中の画素電極115は図4中の画素電極338～340と対応し、図1中の誘電体膜114は、図4中の342と対応し、図1中の反射層113は、図4中の341と対応している。

【0094】本実施例の構成、即ち図1及び図5の構成とすると、93～95%程度の反射率を得ることができ、配向膜を積層した構成としても90%程度の反射率を得ることができた。

【0095】また、本実施例では示さなかったが、対向基板と対向電極の間にカラーフィルターを配置した構成としてもよい。

【0096】〔実施例2〕 実施例1で示した作製工程では、膜厚を調節した誘電体膜（1層）及び画素電極を形成した例を示した。本実施例では、反射層上に誘電体多層膜（3層）を形成した例を以下に図6を用いて説明する。なお、途中（図3（D））までは実施例1に示した反射型LCDの作製工程と同一であるので、ここでは異なる点のみについて説明する。

【0097】まず、実施例1の作製工程と同一の方法を用いて、図4（A）の構成を得る。

【0098】次に、反射層上に誘電体多層膜603を形成する。まず、低屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{SiO}_2$ ：膜厚70nm）上に、高屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{TiO}_2$ ：膜厚50nm）と低屈折率誘電体膜（ $\text{SiO}_2$ ：膜厚70nm）を成膜した。可視光領域（400nm<λ<700nm）で2層4膜となるように、それぞれ誘電体膜の膜厚を調節した。

【0099】本実施例では、低屈折率誘電体膜として、 $\text{SiO}_2$ （屈折率1.43、膜厚範囲は、70nm～122nm）、高屈折率誘電体膜として $\text{TiO}_2$ （屈折率2.2、膜厚範囲は、45.5nm～79.5nm）を用いた。

【0100】なお、本実施例（ $\text{SiO}_2$ ）以外の低屈折率誘電体材料として、 $\text{MgF}_2$ 、 $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ 、配向膜、アクリル、またはポリイミド（屈折率1.5～1.6）を用いることもできる。また、本実施例（ $\text{TiO}_2$ ）以外の高屈折率誘電体材料として、 $\text{ZrO}_2$ 、Ta

$\text{O}_5$ 、 $\text{ZnS}$ 、 $\text{ZnSe}$ 、 $\text{ZnTe}$ 、 $\text{Si}$ 、 $\text{Ge}$ 、 $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 等を用いることができる。

【0101】なお、上記各誘電体膜の材料や膜厚に限定されないことは言うまでもなく、それぞれの誘電体膜の膜厚や材料を適宜変更して、選択的に反射波長を設定する構成とすることもできる。

【0102】次に、誘電体多層膜603および層間絶縁膜をエッチングし、コンタクトホールを形成を行う。本実施例においては、酸溶液である1/100に希釈したフッ化水素溶液を用いて誘電体多層膜をウェットエッチングした。

【0103】そして、透明性導電膜からなる画素電極604を形成した。画素電極604は、透明性及び導電性を十分有する材料、例えばITO（インジウム錫酸化物）や $\text{SnO}_2$ （酸化スズ）等を用いることができる。本実施例では、画素電極に高屈折率を有しているITOを用いた。従って、50.5nm～88.4nmの範囲に画素電極の膜厚を調節すれば、実質的には、低屈折率誘電体膜と高屈折率誘電体膜の組を2組形成した場合と同程度の反射率（計算上では、画素電極上に配向膜があっても94.7%）を得ることができる。

【0104】その後、実施例1と同様に、配向膜を形成し、第1の基板を作製した。

【0105】なお、本実施例において、画素電極604と反射層602は、誘電体多層膜603で絶縁され、電気的に接続されていないため、電位差が生じて補助容量605が形成される。なお、図示しないが、反射層602を共通配線と接続し、コモン電位とすることで、より大きな容量を形成する構成とすることが望ましい。

【0106】このような構成とすることで、従来と比較して反射率を更に向上させた。

【0107】〔実施例3〕 実施例1で示した作製工程では、膜厚を調節した誘電体膜（1層）及び画素電極を形成した例を示した。本実施例では、反射層の開口の下方に容量電極を形成した例を以下に図7及び図8を用いて説明する。なお、途中（図3（D））までは実施例1に示した反射型LCDの作製工程と同一であるので、ここでは異なる点のみについて説明する。

【0108】まず、実施例1の作製工程と同一の方法を用いて、図3（D）の構成を得る。

【0109】次に、層間絶縁膜337をエッチングし、コンタクトホールを形成する。そして、反射性を有する金属膜をパターニングして容量電極702を形成する。

【0110】この容量電極は、少なくとも後の工程で形成される反射層704の開口より大きなパターンを形成し、誘電体膜703を介して反射層704と重なった部分が容量として機能させることが好ましい。ここまでの工程は、従来の工程（反射層を画素電極とする）を用いることができる。

【0111】次に、誘電体膜703として膜厚1μmの

$\Gamma = \{ \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \}$ , where  $\gamma_i$  are the elements of  $\Gamma$ . The set  $\Gamma$  is called the *signature* of the model.

10

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図 10 型電機現象の一例 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671) (672) (673) (674) (675) (676) (677) (678) (679) (680) (681) (682) (683) (684) (685) (686) (687) (688) (689) (690) (691) (692) (693) (694) (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (704) (705) (706) (707) (708) (709) (710) (711) (712) (713) (714) (715) (716) (717) (718) (719) (720) (721) (722) (723) (724) (725) (726) (727) (728) (729) (730) (731) (732) (733) (734) (735) (736) (737) (738) (739) (740) (741) (742) (743) (744) (745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (750) (751) (752) (753) (754) (755) (756) (757) (758) (759) (760) (761) (762) (763) (764) (765) (766) (767) (768) (769) (770) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778) (779) (780) (781) (782) (783) (784) (785) (786) (787) (788) (789) (790) (791) (792) (793) (794) (795) (796) (797) (798) (799) (800) (801) (802) (803) (804) (805) (806) (807) (808) (809) (810) (811) (812) (813) (814) (815) (816) (817) (818) (819) (820) (821) (822) (823) (824) (825) (826) (827) (828) (829) (830) (831) (832) (833) (834) (835) (836) (837) (838) (

SFETとも呼ばれ、シリコンウェハー上に形成されたトランジスタを指す。

【0129】図10において、901はガラス基板、902、903はソース領域、904、905はドレイン領域である。ソース、ドレイン領域はイオン注入で不純物を添加し、熱拡散させることで形成できる。なお、906は素子分離用の酸化物であり、通常のLOCOS技術を用いて形成できる。

【0130】次に、907はゲート絶縁膜、908、909はゲート電極、910は第1の層間絶縁膜、911、912はソース電極、913、914はドレイン電極である。その上を第2の層間絶縁膜915で平坦化し、その平坦面上に本発明の反射層922、低屈折率誘電体膜918を形成し、画素電極916、917を形成する。そして、配向膜921を成膜する。

【0131】なお、本実施例で示したIGFET、トップゲート型またはボトムゲート型TFT以外にも、薄膜ダイオード、MIM素子、バリスタ素子等を用いたアクティブマトリクスディスプレイに対しても本発明は適用できる。

【0132】以上、本実施例に示した様に、本発明はあらゆる構造の半導体素子を用いた反射型LCDに対して適用可能である。

【0133】〔実施例5〕 実施例1～4に示した構成を含む第1の基板（素子形成側基板）を用いてAMLCDを構成した場合の例について説明する。ここで本実施例のAMLCDの外観を図11に示す。

【0134】図11（A）において、1001はアクティブマトリクス基板であり、画素マトリクス回路1002、ソース側駆動回路1003、ゲート側駆動回路1004が形成されている。駆動回路はN型TFTとP型TFTとを相補的に組み合わせたCMOS回路で構成することが好ましい。また、1005は対向基板である。

【0135】図11（A）に示すAMLCDはアクティブマトリクス基板1001と対向基板1005とが端面を揃えて貼り合わされている。ただし、ある一部だけは対向基板1005を取り除き、露出したアクティブマトリクス基板に対してFPC（フレンクブル・プリント・サーキット）1006を接続してある。このFPC1006によって外部信号を回路内部へと伝達する。

【0136】また、FPC1006を取り付ける面を利用してICチップ1007、1008が取り付けられている。これらのICチップはビデオ信号の処理回路、タイミングパルス発生回路、γ補正回路、メモリ回路、演算回路など、様々な回路をシリコン基板上に形成して構成される。図11（A）では2個取り付けられているが、1個でも良いし、さらに複数個であっても良い。

【0137】また、図11（B）の様な構成もとりうる。図11（B）において図11（A）と同一の部分は

チップが行っていた信号処理を、同一基板上にTFTでもって形成されたロシク回路909によって行う例を示している。この場合、ロシク回路1009も駆動回路1003、1004と同様にCMOS回路を基本として構成される。

【0138】また、カラーフィルターを用いてカラー表示を行っても良いし、ECB（電界制御複屈折）モード、GH（ゲストホスト）モードなどで液晶を駆動し、カラーフィルターを用いない構成としても良い。

【0139】〔実施例6〕 本発明の構成は、AMLCD以外にも他の様々な電気光学装置や半導体回路に適用することができる。

【0140】AMLCD以外の電気光学装置としてはEL（エレクトロルミネッセンス）表示装置やイメージセンサ等を挙げることができる。

【0141】また、半導体回路としては、ICチップで構成されるマイクロプロセッサの様な演算処理回路、携帯機器の入出力信号を扱う高周波モジュール（MMICなど）が挙げられる。

【0142】この様に本発明は絶縁ゲイト型TFTで構成される回路によって機能する全ての半導体装置に対して適用することが可能である。

【0143】〔実施例7〕 実施例5に示したAMLCDは、様々な電子機器のディスプレイとして利用される。なお、本実施例に挙げる電子機器とは、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置を搭載した製品と定義する。

【0144】その様な電子機器としては、ビデオカメラ、スチルカメラ、プロジェクター、プロジェクションTV、ヘッドマウントディスプレイ、カーナビゲーション、パーソナルコンピュータ（ノート型を含む）、携帯情報端末（モバイルコンピュータ、携帯電話等）などが挙げられる。それらの一例を図12に示す。

【0145】図12（A）は携帯電話であり、本体2001、音声出力部2002、音声入力部2003、表示装置2004、操作スイッチ2005、アンテナ2006で構成される。本発明は音声出力部2002、音声入力部2003、表示装置2004等に適用することができる。

【0146】図12（B）はビデオカメラであり、本体2101、表示装置2102、音声入力部2103、操作スイッチ2104、バッテリー2105、受像部2106で構成される。本発明は表示装置2102、音声入力部2103、受像部2106に適用することができる。

【0147】図12（C）はモバイルコンピュータ（モバイルコンピュータ）であり、本体2201、カメラ部2202、受像部2203、操作スイッチ2204、表示装置2205で構成される。本発明は受像部2203、表示装置2205等に適用できる。

【0148】図12（D）はヘッドマウントディスプレ

く、視認性の良い表示の液晶パネルを得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（断面図）

【図 2】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（上面図）

【図3】 本実施例の作製工程の一例を示す図（実施例1）

【図4】 本実施例の作製工程の一例を示す図（実施例1）

【図5】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（拡大図）

【図6】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（実施例2）

【図 7】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（実施例 3）

【図8】 本実施例の作製工程の一例を示す図（実施

例 3)

【図9】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（実施例4）

【図10】 本発明の構成の一例を示す図（実施例4）

【図11】 AMLCDの外観を示す図（実施例5）

【図12】 電子機器を示す図（実施例7）

【図13】 従来の構成の一例を示す図（断面図）

【図14】 従来の構成の一例を示す図（上面図）

【符号の説明】

110 基板

111 スイッチング素子

1 1 2 層間絶縁膜

1 1 3 反射層

114 誘電体用紙

115 画翠雷梅

116 配向膜

117 液晶層

1 1 8 对向电极

1 1 9 对向基板

120 入射光

1 2 1 反射光

1 2 4 表示領域

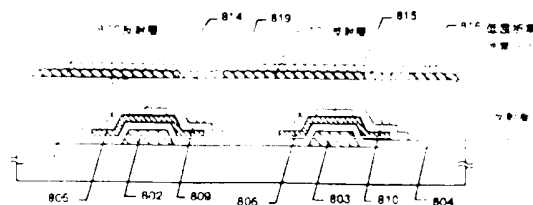
1 2 5 X方向駆動ドライバ

126 Y 方向振動ドライバ

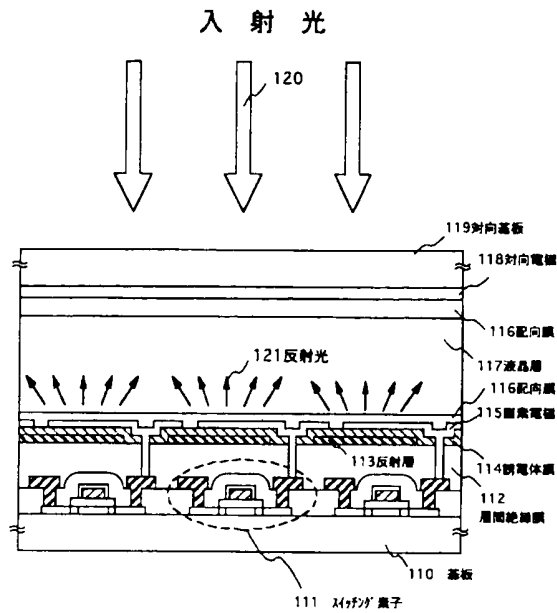
200 雄果電極

201 関口

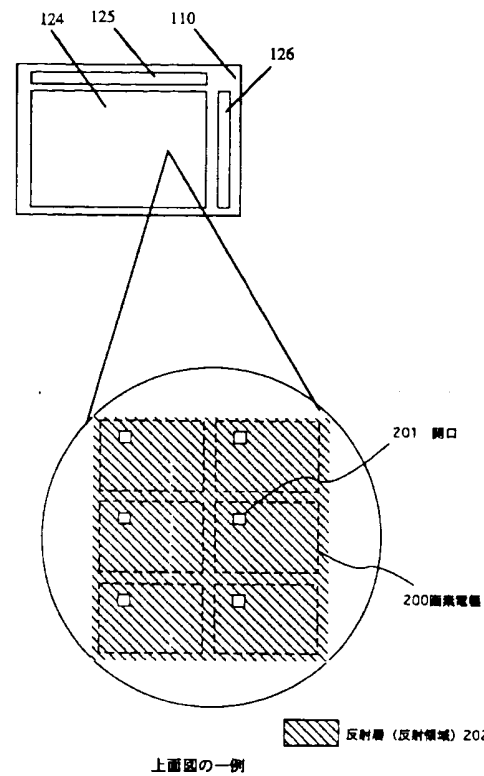
202 反射層 (反射領域)



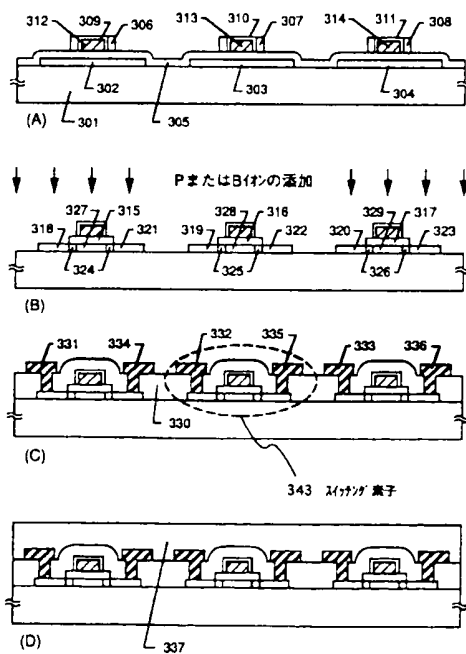
【図1】



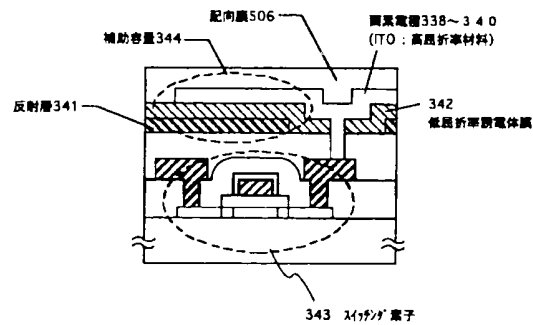
【図2】



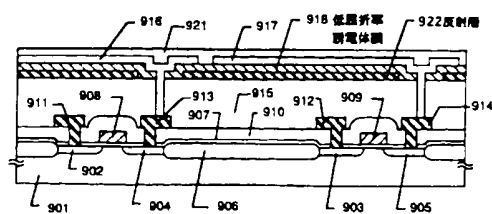
【図3】



【図5】

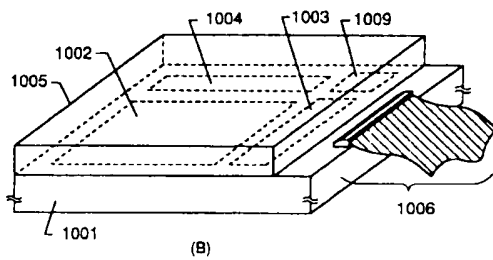
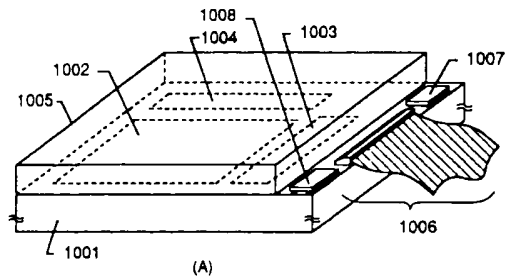


【図10】



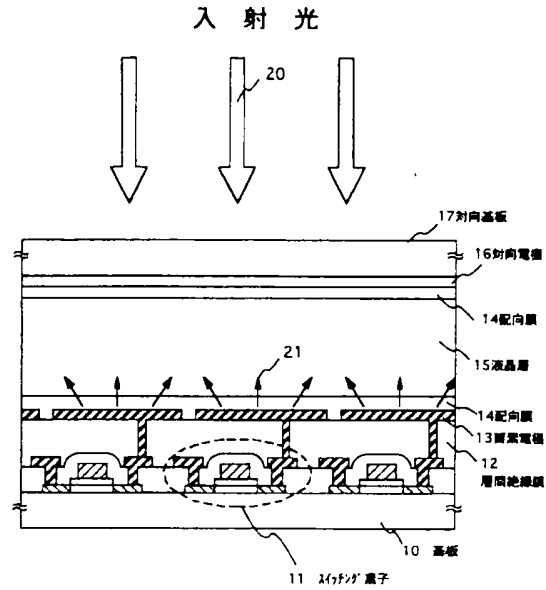


【図11】

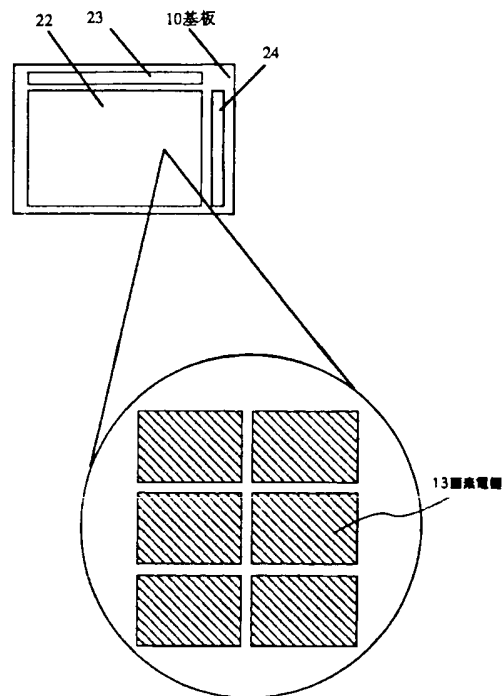


1001: アクティブマトリクス基板 1002: 画素マトリクス回路  
 1003: ソース駆動回路 1004: ゲート駆動回路 1005: 対向基板  
 1008: FPC 1007、1008: ICチップ 1009: ロジック回路

【図13】



【図14】



上面図の一例



【図12】

